



A: Did you leave home when you were eighteen?
 B: Yes, I did. Did you?
 A: No, I didn't. I was twenty-four. That's normal in my country.

C: Did you go to university?
 D: No, I didn't. I started work after school and then I met my first husband.
 C: Did you have any children?
 D: No, we didn't and we got divorced a year later. Then I got married to Roger. We celebrated our twentieth anniversary yesterday.
 C: Congratulations!

Presentation

Use *didn't* for negative sentences in the past simple.

Use *Did ...?* for questions in the past simple.

Use *did* or *didn't* for short answers.

Negative

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|----|----------------|
| I / You / He / She / We / They | didn't | go | to university. |
|--------------------------------|--------|----|----------------|

TIP Say *They didn't get married.* (don't say *They didn't got married.*)

Questions

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|----|----------------|
| Did | I / you / he / she / we / they | go | to university? |
|-----|--------------------------------|----|----------------|

TIP Say *Did you work there?* (don't say *Did you worked there?*)

Short answers

| | |
|--|--|
| Yes, I / you / he / she / we / they did. | No, I / you / he / she / we / they didn't. |
|--|--|

Key vocabulary Life events: leave school, start work, leave home, get married/divorced, have children, celebrate an anniversary/a birthday

People in your life: partner (≠ husband/wife)

1 Write a past simple sentence for each picture 1–8. Use the phrases in the box.

get divorced get married ~~leave school~~
 meet new partner not get married again ~~not go to university~~
 not have any children start work in an office

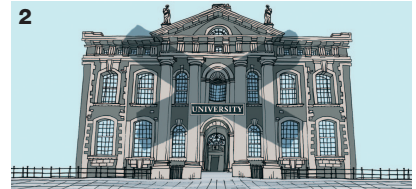
- 1 She left school in 1995.
- 2 She didn't go to university.
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

2 Complete the questions and answers with *did* or *didn't*.

- 1 A: Did you study English at school?
 B: No, I _____.
- 2 A: _____ you get married?
 B: Yes, I _____. I got married to Bill.
- 3 A: _____ you have children?
 B: Yes, we had two. Susie is eight and Stella is five.
- 4 A: _____ Bill leave home before university?
 B: No, he _____. He left home after university.

3 Write the questions for these answers. Then listen and check.

- 1 A: Did you get married ?
 B: Yes, I did. I got married in 1981.
- 2 A: Did _____ at university?
 B: No, I didn't. I met Bill after university.
- 3 A: Did _____ any children?
 B: Yes, I had a girl. Michelle is three.
- 4 A: Did _____ last night?
 B: No, I didn't. I'm doing my homework now.
- 5 A: Did _____ to the airport?
 B: No, I took a taxi. It's faster than the bus.
- 6 A: Did _____ to Spain on holiday?
 B: No, we didn't. We went to France.
- 7 A: Did _____ late this morning?
 B: No, I didn't. I got up early.



- Igor: I'd like to do a language course in England next summer.
- Saskia: Good idea! I did a course in Brighton last summer.
- Igor: Where did you study?
- Saskia: I studied at the Seafront School of English.
- Igor: Who organised your accommodation?
- Saskia: Someone at the language school. I stayed with an English family. They were really nice.
- Igor: How were the meals?
- Saskia: Not bad actually. Breakfast was delicious.



Presentation

Use past simple questions to ask about finished events in the past:

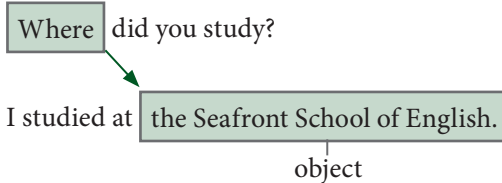
Where did you study?

Who organised your accommodation?

How were the meals?

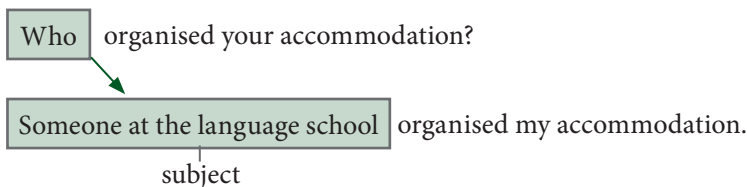
Object questions

You often ask questions in the past simple with *did*. You want information about the object of a sentence.



Subject questions

You can also ask questions about the subject of the sentence. Do not use *did* with a subject question.



TIP Remember not to use *did* with *was/were* questions (see Unit 36).
Say *How were the meals?* (don't say *How did the meals be?*)

1 Put the words in order to make questions.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | stay did where you | <u>Where did you stay?</u> |
| 2 | stayed there who | ..... |
| 3 | did what you do yesterday | ..... |
| 4 | made sandwich who your | ..... |
| 5 | how many to the party went people | ..... |
| 6 | plans what changed your | ..... |
| 7 | did TV programme the what time start | ..... |

2 Match the responses a–g to the questions 1–7 in exercise 1.

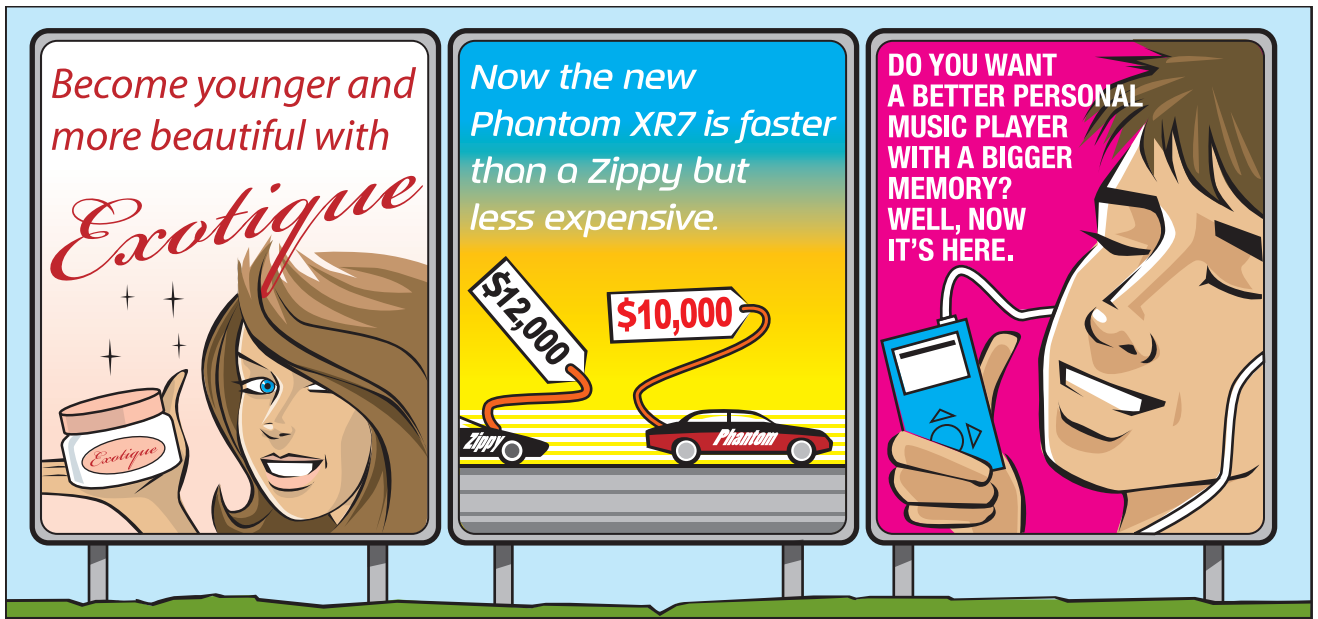
- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| a | I didn't go because the weather was bad. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | Gordon and Ann. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c | Eight o'clock. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d | I played tennis with Rafa. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e | At the Belvedere Hotel. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f | About thirty people. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g | My mother made it. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Are questions 1–7 in exercise 1 subject or object questions? Write S or O.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

4 Write questions for these answers. Then listen and check.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | A: When <u>did she leave home?</u> | ..... |
| | B: She left home in 2006. | |
| 2 | A: What ..... | ..... |
| | B: They studied Biology at university. | |
| 3 | A: Who ..... | ..... |
| | B: Martin and Rachel studied Biology at university. | |
| 4 | A: When ..... | ..... |
| | B: I started my job five years ago. | |
| 5 | A: What ..... | ..... |
| | B: The weather changed my plans. It was raining. | |
| 6 | A: Where ..... | ..... |
| | B: I met Sheila in Australia. | |
| 7 | A: Why ..... | ..... |
| | B: I didn't like my boss so I left my job. | |
| 8 | A: Who ..... | ..... |
| | B: My mother lived in this house. | |
| 9 | A: How long ..... | ..... |
| | B: We travelled in Patagonia for six months. | |



Presentation

Use the comparative form to compare two things.

| Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|----------------|
| young | younger |
| fast | faster |
| beautiful | more beautiful |
| expensive | less expensive |

Regular adjectives

Add *-er* to short adjectives: *younger, faster ...*

Use *more/less* with long adjectives: *more beautiful, less expensive ...*

Irregular adjectives

Some adjectives are irregular.

| Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|-------------|
| good | better |
| bad | worse |

than

You often use *than* after the comparative adjective: *My car is faster than your car.*

Key spelling rules

- Double the last consonant + *-er* for some one-syllable adjectives: *hot → hotter, big → bigger ...*
- Change *y* to *i*: *happy → happier, angry → angrier ...*

See page 233: Spelling rules

Key vocabulary Adjectives: young/old, fast/slow, cheap/expensive, big/small, good/bad, hot/cold, long/short, tall/short, boring/interesting, dangerous, safe, beautiful, happy (*short* is the opposite of *long* and *tall*)

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Your car is faster (fast) than mine.
- 2 My brother is (old) than me.
- 3 I can buy a laptop – they're (cheap) now.
- 4 A bicycle is (expensive) than a car.
- 5 South Africa is (hot) than Iceland.
- 6 I speak good English, but hers is (good).
- 7 He's (happy) because it's the holiday.
- 8 You are (beautiful) than ever!
- 9 It's (safe) to travel by train than by car.

2 Look at the pictures and write comparative sentences.

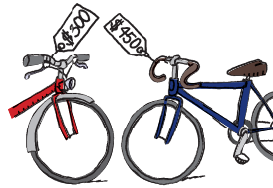
1



2



3



4



- 1 motorbike / fast / bicycle
A motorbike is faster than a bicycle.

- 2 she / tall / him

- 3 red bike / expensive / blue bike

4

- 5 her book / interesting / his book

3 Read the sentences. Then write two sentences to compare the information.

- 1 Karen's twenty-nine. Tom's thirty.
Karen's younger than Tom. Tom's older than Karen.

- 2 The Mississippi River is 3,733 kilometres. The Amazon River is 6,712 kilometres.

- 3 My flat is 1,000 m². Your house is 1,500 m².

- 4 Today, the temperature in Rome is 21°C. London is 5°C.

Animal quiz

Can you answer these questions about animals?

- 1 Which is the heaviest animal in the world?
A Blue Whale B Elephant C Giraffe
- 2 Which is the fastest animal on land?
A Snake B Cheetah C Crocodile
- 3 Which is the slowest animal on land?
A Elephant B Tortoise C Crocodile
- 4 Which is the loudest animal in the world?
A Blue Whale B Elephant C Crocodile
- 5 Which animal has the longest life?
A Elephant B Giraffe C Tortoise
- 6 Which animal is the most dangerous?
A Crocodile B Blue Whale C Tortoise



Answers: 1A 2B 3B 4A 5C 6A

Presentation

Use the superlative form to compare three or more things.

| Adjective | Superlative |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| fast | fast est |
| heavy | heav iest |
| loud | loud est |
| dangerous | most dangerous |

the

You use *the* before the superlative:
Blue whales are the heaviest animals.

Regular adjectives

Add *-est* to short adjectives: *fastest, heaviest ...*

Use *most/least* with long adjectives: *most dangerous, least expensive ...*

Irregular adjectives

| Adjective | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------|
| good | best |
| bad | worst |

Key vocabulary Animals: blue whale, cheetah, crocodile, elephant, giraffe, snake, tortoise

1 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

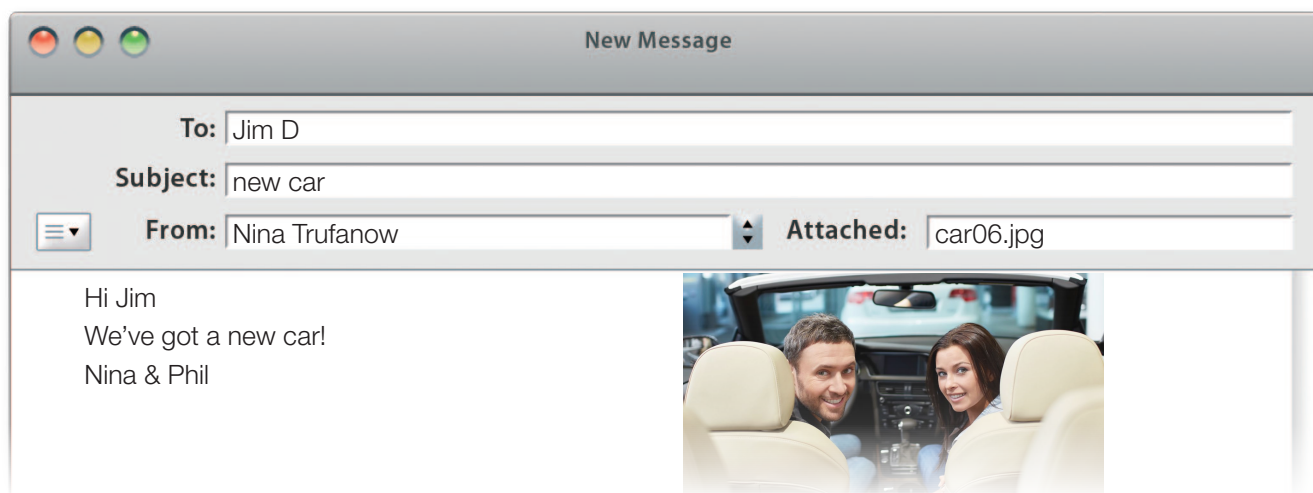
- 1 Mr Bao from Mongolia is the tallest (tall) man in the world.
- 2 The (short) woman in the world is 79 centimetres tall.
- 3 The blue whale is the (big) animal in the world.
- 4 I think snakes are the (dangerous) animals.
- 5 The River Nile in Egypt is the (long) river in the world.
- 6 Damascus in Syria is the (old) city in the world.
- 7 Luxembourg is the (safe) city in Europe.
- 8 Moscow is the (expensive) city in the world.
- 9 Mount Everest is the (high) mountain in the world.
- 10 I'm sure elephants are the (heavy) animals on land.

2 Write a comparative and superlative sentence with the adjectives. Then listen and check.

- 1 Animal: tortoise / snake / cheetah (slow)
A snake is slower than a cheetah.
The tortoise is the slowest animal.
- 2 Country: Ethiopia / Italy / Norway (hot)
Italy
Ethiopia
- 3 Ocean: the Pacific Ocean / the Indian Ocean / the Mediterranean Sea (big)
The Indian Ocean
The Pacific Ocean
- 4 Country: Switzerland / India / Russia (small)
India
Switzerland
- 5 Transport: aeroplane / car / bicycle (fast)
A car
The aeroplane

3 Correct the sentences.

- 1 I'm the worst at English in my class.
I'm the worst at English in my class.
- 2 I think Brazil is best football team in the world.
.....
- 3 Snakes are the more dangerous animals in my country.
.....
- 4 I don't think he's a gooder actor than De Niro.
.....
- 5 Your bags are heavy but my bag is the most heavy.
.....



Presentation

Use *have got* and *has got* to talk about ...

- possessions: *We've got a new car.*
- appearance: *She's got blonde hair.*
- people in your life: *He's got two children.*
- illnesses: *I've got a headache.*

Affirmative

| | | | |
|------|----------|-------------|--|
| I | have got | I've got | two children. a new car. dark hair. a cold. |
| you | | You've got | |
| we | | We've got | |
| they | | They've got | |
| he | has got | He's got | |
| she | | She's got | |

Negative

| | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|--|
| I | | haven't got | any children. a new car. dark hair. a cold. |
| You | | | |
| We | | | |
| They | | | |
| He | hasn't got | | |
| She | | | |

Yes/No questions

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|-----|---|
| Have | you we they | got | any children? a new car? dark hair? |
| Has | he she | | a cold? |

Short answers

| | | |
|------|---------------------|----------|
| Yes, | I / you / we / they | have. |
| | he / she | has. |
| No, | I / you / we / they | haven't. |
| | he / she | hasn't. |

TIP Say *I'm 21. I'm 1 metre 79. I'm hot. I'm cold.* (don't say *I have 21 years. I have 1 metre 79. I have hot. I have cold.*)
I'm cold. (a feeling) ≠ *I've got a cold.* (an illness)

Key vocabulary Appearance: blue/brown eyes, blonde/brown/dark hair, a nice smile, a tattoo

Illness: a cold, the flu, a headache, paracetamol

1 Write the contractions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|
| 1 I have got | <u>I've got</u> | 4 He has got | _____ |
| 2 She has got | _____ | 5 They have got | _____ |
| 3 We have not got | _____ | 6 He has not got | _____ |

2 Write sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Joe / a nice house | <u>Joe's got a nice house.</u> |
| 2 Annika and Ray / not / a car | _____ |
| 3 you / a bike? | _____ |
| 4 Catherine / a sister? | _____ |
| 5 we / not / any children | _____ |
| 6 I / not / a cold. I / the flu | _____ |

3 Complete the conversations. Then listen and check.**Conversation 1**

A: ¹ Have Mark and Anna ² got any children?

B: Yes, ³ _____ a son and a daughter.

Conversation 2

C: What's the matter?

D: ⁴ _____ a headache. ⁵ _____ you ⁶ _____ a paracetamol?

C: No, ⁷ _____. Sorry.

Conversation 3

E: ⁸ _____ Lizzie ⁹ _____ a car?

F: Yes, ¹⁰ _____ an Audi TT.

E: Really? ¹¹ _____ a boyfriend?

4 Complete the text with *is* or *has got*.

Penelope Cruz ¹ is an actress. She ² _____
 1m 68. She ³ _____ dark hair and brown eyes. She
⁴ _____ a nice smile. She ⁵ _____ from Spain.
 She ⁶ _____ a brother, Eduardo, and a sister, Monica.

**5 Write about Johnny Depp. Then listen and check.**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1 an actor | _____ |
| 2 1m 79 | _____ |
| 3 brown hair, brown eyes | _____ |
| 4 thirteen tattoos | _____ |
| 5 from the USA | _____ |
| 6 a brother and two sisters | _____ |





Presentation

Use the present continuous (*to be + -ing*) to talk about actions right now.

Affirmative and negative

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| I | 'm 'm not | having a shower. |
| He She | 's isn't | |
| You We They | 're aren't | |

Key spelling rules

- Most verbs: *read* → *reading*, *sleep* → *sleeping* ...
- Verbs ending consonant + *-e*: *have* → *having*, *come* → *coming* ...

See page 233: Spelling rules

Yes/No questions

| | | |
|-----|-------------|------------------|
| Are | you they | having a shower? |
| Is | he she | |

Short answers

| | | |
|------|-----------------|------|
| Yes, | I | am. |
| | he / she / it | is. |
| | you / we / they | are. |

Wh- questions

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------------|---------|
| What Where | are | you they | eating? |
| | is | he she | |

| | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------|
| No, | I | 'm not. |
| | he / she / it | isn't. |
| | you / we / they | aren't. |

Key vocabulary Verbs: come, cook, have (a shower), play (chess), read, sleep, watch (television/a film)

1 Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the present continuous.



Sam



Catherine and Ali



Antonio and Julia



Lucia



Julia



Mike and Tom

1 Sam (cook). He (have) a shower.

Sam isn't cooking. He's having a shower.

2 Catherine and Ali (watch) television. They (read).

3 Antonio and Julia (cook). They (play) chess.

4 Lucia (read) a book. She (play) chess.

5 Julia (watch) television. She (sleep).

6 Mike and Tom (read). They (cook).

2 Answer the questions about the people in exercise 1.

1 Is Julia cooking?

No, she isn't.

2 Are Mike and Tom playing chess?

3 Is Lucia reading?

4 Are Catherine and Ali watching television?

5 Are Antonio and Julia cooking?

6 Is Sam having a shower?

3 Put the conversation in order. Then listen and check.

Lewis

☐ Me? I'm watching television.

☐ Hi, Marie. I'm fine.

☐ Yes, it's excellent. Come and watch it.

☒ Hello?

☐ I'm watching a film.

Marie

☐ What are you watching?

☒ 2 Hello, Lewis. It's Marie. How are you?

☐ What are you doing?

☐ OK. See you in five minutes.

☐ Is it any good?

New Message

Hi K,

I'm doing my final exams this week. I'm going to travel around the USA in August and September.

What about you? What are you going to do?

Luke

Presentation

Use *going to* for future intentions. It is similar to the present continuous.

Affirmative and negative

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|
| I | 'm 'm not | going to | travel around the USA. |
| He She | 's isn't | | |
| You We They | 're aren't | | |

Yes/No questions

Are you going to travel around the USA?

Short answers

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.


Wh- questions

What are you going to do?

Key vocabulary Education: university, primary school, college, exam

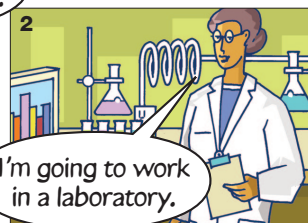
Exercises

1 What are they going to do in the summer? Answer the questions.




1

Mike




2

Julia



3

George and Morry



4

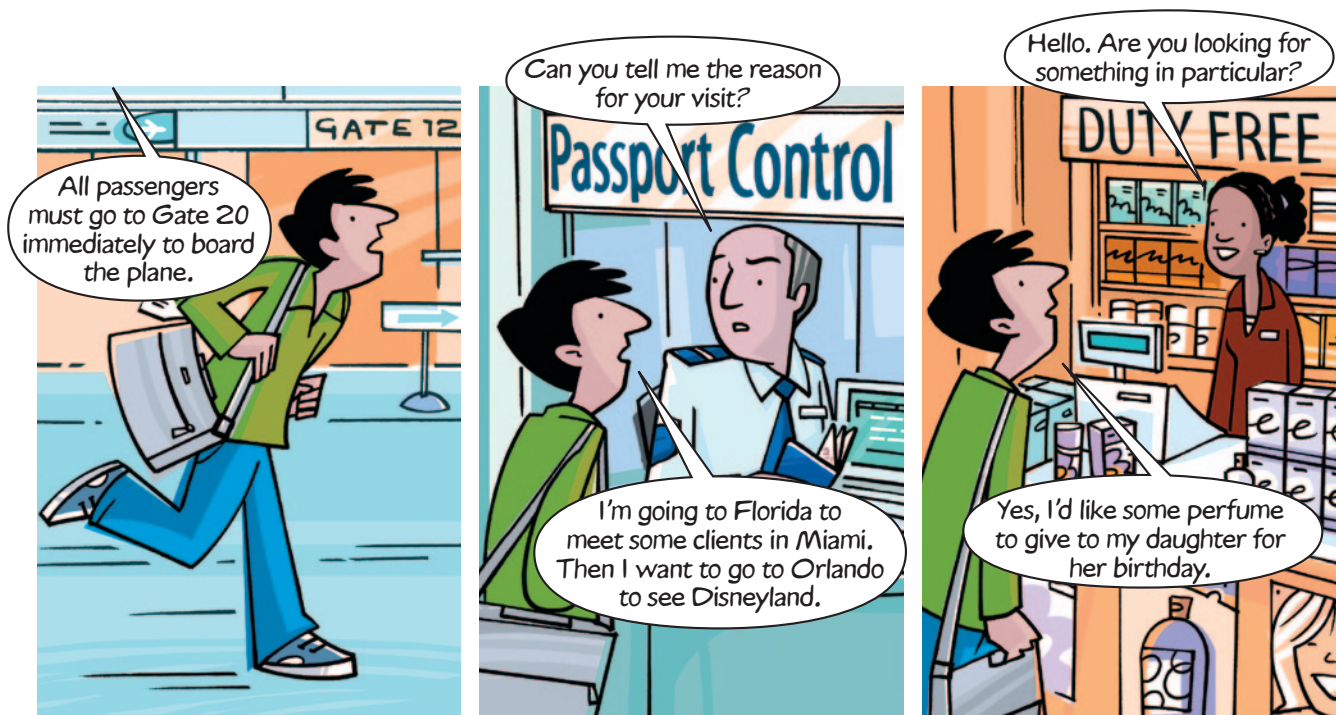
Nicola

- 1 What's Mike going to do?
- 2 What's Julia going to do?
- 3 What are George and Morry going to do?
- 4 What's Nicola going to do?

He's going to travel around the USA.

4 Complete the conversation with *going to* and the verbs in the box. Then listen and check.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | I ^{am} going to buy a new jacket. | 5 | He going to meet us there? |
| 2 | We're going leave at three o'clock. | 6 | When are you going have lunch? |
| 3 | Maggie is to get a job in the college. | 7 | I think it going to snow tonight. |
| 4 | They're going to home after school. | 8 | Are Jemima and Hugo to work in an office? |



Presentation

You use the infinitive of purpose (*to + verb*) to say why a person does something.

*All passengers must go to gate 20 immediately **to board** the plane.*

*I'm going to Florida **to meet** some clients in Miami.*

*I want to go Orlando **to see** Disneyland.*

*I'd like some perfume **to give** to my daughter for her birthday.*

TIP The infinitive of purpose often answers the question *Why?*

In spoken English, you can answer the *Why?* question with *To*.

*Why do you want to go to Orlando? **To see** Disneyland.*

Exercises

1 🎧 Match 1–8 to a–h to make sentences. Then listen and check.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 I'm going to Buckingham Palace | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a to buy some meat. |
| 2 They went to the butcher | <input type="checkbox"/> | b to see the Queen. |
| 3 You need to study hard | <input type="checkbox"/> | c to put petrol in the car. |
| 4 Leave early in the morning | <input type="checkbox"/> | d to wear to the party. |
| 5 I want to buy an mp3 player | <input type="checkbox"/> | e to avoid the traffic. |
| 6 I stopped at the garage | <input type="checkbox"/> | f to learn a language. |
| 7 We'd like a menu | <input type="checkbox"/> | g to take on holiday. |
| 8 You should buy a new dress | <input type="checkbox"/> | h to see what's for lunch. |

2 The word *to* is missing six times in the text. Write it in.



Join us on a cruise of the Mediterranean Sea to visit some of the most famous sites in the world.

DAY ONE

Fly to Venice meet the cruise liner *The Golden Angel*.

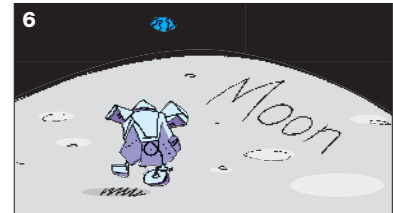
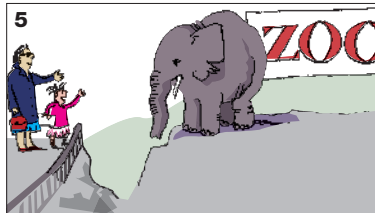
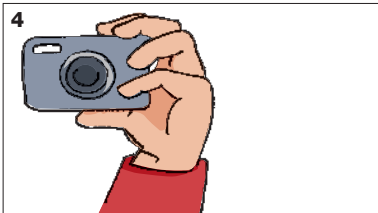
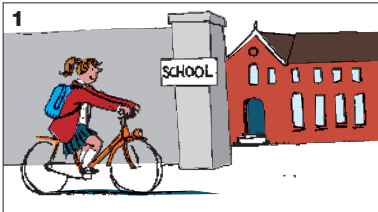
DAY TWO

Before we leave you'll have a few hours buy souvenirs from one of Italy's most famous cities. Then at midday, we leave for Athens. In the evening you can sit on the deck enjoy the sunset and the live entertainment.

DAY THREE

We arrive at the port of Piraeus take a tour of the city. We'll walk into town see the Acropolis and try some wonderful Greek food.

3 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use the infinitive of purpose with the verb in brackets.



- 1 Why is she cycling? (get)
- 2 Why is he at the market? (buy)
- 3 Why is he waiting? (catch)
- 4 Why do you press this button? (take)
- 5 Why did they go to the zoo? (see)
- 6 Why did they fly into space in 1969? (land on)

She's cycling to get to school.

.....

.....

.....

.....

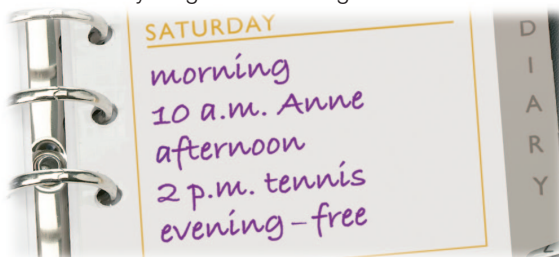
.....

4 Complete these sentences about you using the infinitive of purpose.

- 1 I'm studying English to
- 2 Last year I visited to
- 3 Next year I'm going to to



Man: Are you free on Saturday morning?
 Woman: No, I'm not. I'm seeing Anne.
 Man: What are you doing in the afternoon?
 Woman: I'm playing tennis in the park but I'm not doing anything in the evening.



Presentation

You can use the present continuous to talk about personal plans and future arrangements.
 You often mention the time and/or place.

Key vocabulary Time references: in the morning/afternoon/evening, all day, at the weekend, next week

Exercises

1 🎧 Put the conversation in order. Then listen and check.

- ☐ On the Beach 2. It starts at eight o'clock.
- ☐ I'm not doing anything. Why?
- ☐ We're going to the cinema. Would you like to come?
- ☐ What are you doing on Friday?
- ☐ Yes, please. What film are you seeing?

2 Write sentences about their plans for next week. Use the present continuous.

1 I / see Anne / Monday morning
 I'm seeing Anne on Monday morning.

2 I / go to the cinema / Tuesday evening

3 Louise / not have lunch with Rita / Sunday

4 Max / go to the beach / Friday morning

5 Where / you have dinner / Wednesday evening?

6 Who / they meet / Monday morning?

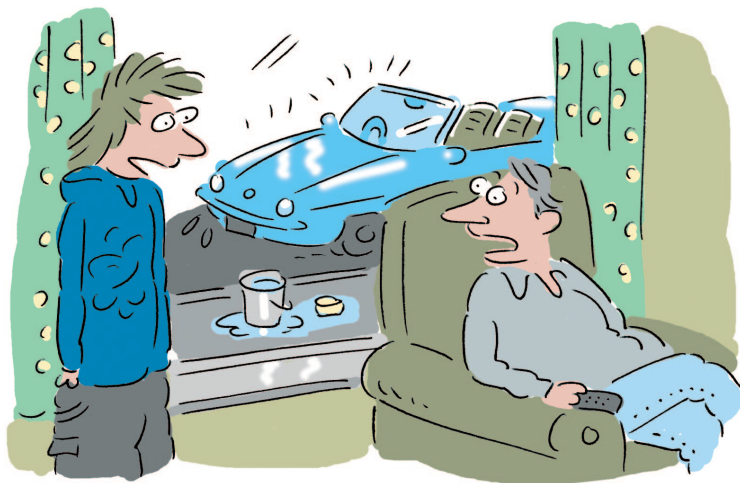
3 Imagine this is your diary. Match the questions to the answers.



- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 Are you free on Monday morning? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 9 | a Yes, I am, but I'm playing tennis in the afternoon. |
| 2 Who are you going to the beach with? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b Jamal and I are going to the cinema. Would you like to come? |
| 3 Are you playing football at the weekend? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c <i>Superman.</i> |
| 4 Are you seeing Rosa next week? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d Yes, I am. We're playing on Sunday afternoon. |
| 5 What are you doing on Saturday? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e On Friday. |
| 6 What are you doing on Tuesday evening? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | f Laura. |
| 7 What film are you seeing? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | g No, I'm not. I'm going shopping with Ali. |
| 8 Are you free on Wednesday morning? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | h I'm not seeing Jenna this week. |
| 9 When are you going to the beach? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | i Yes, I am. I'm having dinner with her on Wednesday. |
| 10 When are you seeing Jenna? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | j I'm not doing anything all day. |

4 Look at the diary again. Complete the questions for these answers.

- What are you doing on Wednesday afternoon?
I'm playing tennis with Dale.
- Who Wednesday evening?
Rosa.
- When ?
On Sunday.
- What ?
Nothing.
- Where Friday?
To the beach.
- When with Ali?
On Monday morning.



Boy: Dad, I'm going to the cinema with Jordi.
Can I have £20?
Dad: Hmm. Have you cleaned the car?
Boy: Yes, I have.
Dad: Have you tidied your room?
Boy: Yes, I have.
Dad: Well, OK then.

Presentation

Use the present perfect to talk about a past action which has a present result.



I've cleaned the car. =
The car is clean now.



I haven't cleaned the car. =
The car is dirty now.

You don't say exactly when it happened. (don't say *I have cleaned the car yesterday*.)

Form the present perfect with *have/has + past participle*.

Affirmative and negative

| | | |
|------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| I | | |
| You | 've | |
| We | haven't | |
| They | | cleaned the car. tidied your room. |
| He | 's | |
| She | hasn't | |

Yes/No questions

| | | |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Have | you we they | |
| | | cleaned the car? tidied your room? |
| Has | he she | |

Past participle

- Regular past participles end in *-ed*:
borrow → *borrowed*.
- Many verbs have irregular past participles:
buy → *bought*, *break* → *broken*.

See page 235: Irregular verbs

Short answers

| | | |
|------|---------------------|----------|
| Yes, | I / you / we / they | have. |
| | he / she | has. |
| No, | I / you / we / they | haven't. |
| | he / she | hasn't. |

Key vocabulary Daily events: do the washing-up, comb your hair, clean your shoes, clean your teeth, have a shower, iron your clothes, tidy your desk

1 Write affirmative and negative sentences. Use the present perfect.

comb his hair

1 Mark 's combed his hair.2 Rick hasn't combed his hair.

iron his shirt

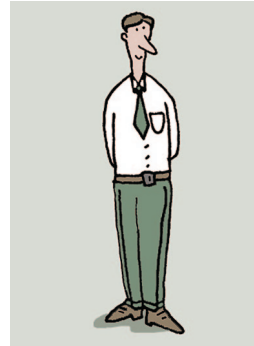
3 Mark

4 Rick

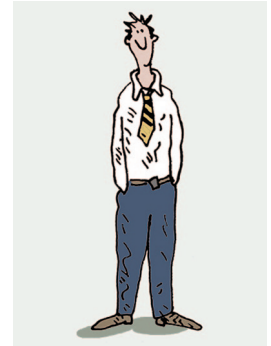
clean his shoes

5 Mark

6 Rick



Mark



Rick

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.

- 1 I 've cleaned (clean) my teeth.
- 2 She (leave) her bag on the table.
- 3 We (not finish) our homework.
- 4 They (have) breakfast.
- 5 You (not do) the washing-up.
- 6 He (tidy) his desk.
- 7 We (buy) a new car.
- 8 He (made) lots of mistakes.

3 Write sentences using the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I can't find my credit card. (lose) I've lost my credit card.
- 2 Julio's got my dictionary. (borrow)
- 3 Christina's wearing a new top. (buy)
- 4 The car was moving. Now it isn't. (stop)
- 5 I dropped my phone and now it doesn't work. (break)

4 Complete the conversation with questions. Then listen and check.

Mother: Peter! It's five to nine. Are you ready?

Peter: Yes, Mum.

Mother: 1 Have you cleaned your teeth?

Peter: Yes, of course I have.

Mother: 2 a shower?

Peter: Yes, Mum.

Mother: 3 your hair?

Peter: Yes, I have.

Mother: 4 your shoes?

Peter: Yes, I have.

Mother: No, you haven't. They're dirty. Oh, Peter ...





Presentation

Use *should* for strong advice.

Affirmative and negative

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| I / You / He / She / It / We / They | should | buy that dress. |
| | shouldn't | |

Yes/No questions

Should I buy that dress?

Short answers

Yes, you should.

No, you shouldn't.

Wh- questions

What should I do?

Key vocabulary Adjectives: awful, beautiful, great, horrible, terrible, terrific, ugly

Exercises

1 Comment on the advice. Use *That's true / not true* and *shouldn't*.

- You should smoke.
- You should take exercise.
- You should eat healthy food.
- You should drink a lot of coffee.
- You should work twelve hours a day.
- You shouldn't go on holiday.

That's not true. You shouldn't smoke.

That's true.

Should is a modal verb. This means:

- No third person *s*
Say *He should do it.* (don't say *He shoulds do it.*)
- No auxiliary *do*
Say *You shouldn't do it.* (don't say *You don't should do it.*)
- No past tense
(don't say *You shoulded do it.*)
- No *to* before the verb
Say *You should do it.* (don't say *You should to do it.*)

2 Give advice. Use *should* / *shouldn't* buy and *it* or *them*.

www.shopnet.com



buy it



buy it



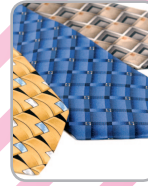
buy it



buy it



buy it



buy it

- 1 That jacket's terrific. You should buy it.
- 2 Those trousers are awful. _____
- 3 These shoes are great. _____
- 4 That shirt is horrible. _____
- 5 This dress is beautiful. _____
- 6 Those ties are ugly. _____

3 Complete the conversation with *should* or *shouldn't*. Then listen and check.

Joe: You work too hard. You ¹ should work less.

Mark: Yes, but ...

Joe: You ² _____ go on holiday.

Mark: Yes, but ...

Joe: And you ³ _____ drink all that coffee.

Mark: Yes, but ...

Joe: And you smoke? You ⁴ _____ stop now.

Mark: Yes, but ...

Joe: And you look terrible! You ⁵ _____ take more exercise.

Mark: Yes, but ...

Joe: And doughnuts! You ⁶ _____ eat healthier food.

Mark: Yes, but ...

Joe: Yes, but what?

Mark: Oh, nothing.



4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 I think you should to buy those shoes. _____
- 2 They don't should pay that much money! _____
- 3 Rita shoulds ask me first. _____
- 4 Do we should leave now or later? _____
- 5 Gerald should to do more exercise. _____
- 6 What shoulds he do about the problem? _____



Boss: Did anyone call for me while I was at lunch?

Secretary: Oh, yes. Everybody wants you today! First of all, somebody rang about your car – it's ready to collect. Then, you need to call your wife back. And finally, your friend Malcolm rang. He wants to meet somewhere for a drink this evening.

Boss: Were there any calls about work?

Secretary: No, nothing like that.

Presentation

| | -thing | -where | -one | -body |
|--------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| any- | anything | anywhere | anyone | anybody |
| every- | everything | everywhere | everyone | everybody |
| no- | nothing | nowhere | no one | nobody |
| some- | something | somewhere | someone | somebody |

Use these pronouns with the verb in the singular form: *Everybody wants you today.*

- Use *any-* in questions: *Is there anything to do?*
- Use *not any-* in negative sentences: *There wasn't anything to do.*
- Note that *not any-* = *no-*: *There was nothing to do.*

You can use these pronouns before adjectives to add more detail: *She's cooking something special for dinner.*

TIP You can use *one* instead of *body*: *anyone, everyone, no one, someone.*

Exercises

1 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

- (nothing, everybody) Everybody was hungry but there was nothing to eat.
- (nobody, everybody) There's in the house. has gone to the beach.
- (anything, anybody) There isn't good on at the cinema. Does want to go out for a meal?
- (anybody, somebody) There's at the door – are you expecting ?
- (nobody, everything) I phoned but answered. Is OK?

2 Complete the sentences with the pairs of words in the box.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| somewhere + nowhere | something + somebody | everywhere + anywhere |
| anything + nothing | anybody + anywhere | |

- Has anybody got José's number? I can't find it anywhere.
- I've got exciting to tell you about you know.
- We didn't do interesting all weekend – we stayed at home and did
- I've lost my keys. I've looked for them but I can't find them
- I'm looking for to park, but there's in this street.

3 Rewrite the sentences. Change *no-* to *not any-* and *not any-* to *no-*.

- There's nobody in the house. There isn't anybody in the house.
- There isn't anything to do. There's nothing to do.
- There's nowhere to go.
- There's nothing on TV.
- There isn't anybody I want to phone.
- There isn't anywhere worse than here.

4 Complete the conversations. Then listen and check.

Conversation 1

- A: Polly, I've got ¹ something to tell you. I'm leaving.
 B: But why John? I did ² for you.
 A: I know you did. But it will never work between us.
 B: Oh, John. Is there ³ I can do to change your mind?
 A: No, ⁴

Conversation 2

- C: Did you hear that?
 D: No, I didn't. I didn't hear ⁵
 C: I think there's ⁶ downstairs.
 D: No, there isn't. There's ⁷ downstairs. Go to sleep.
 C: Then what was THAT?

Conversation 3

- E: Your travel photos are wonderful. You've been ⁸
 F: Not really. Only to India and Thailand.
 E: Well, it's more than me. I haven't done ⁹ with my life and I haven't been ¹⁰
 F: That's not true. What about your camping holiday last year, for example?

THE WORLD IN THE YEAR 2100



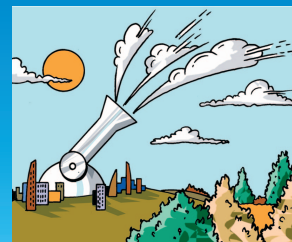
Most people will have private aeroplanes.



Pills will replace food.



There will be cities on the moon.



We will control the weather.

Presentation

Use *will* to ...

- talk about facts in the future: *I was born in 1975. I'll be 75 in the year 2050.*

- make predictions about the future:

Pills will replace food. (= It's certain.)

Pills won't replace food. (= It's certain not to happen.)

I (don't) think pills will replace food. (= It's my opinion.)

Affirmative and negative

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----|----------------------|
| I / You / He / She / It / We / They | will ('ll) | be | 75 in the year 2050. |
| | will not (won't) | | |

Yes/No questions

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|----|----------------------|
| Will | I / you / he / she / it / we / they | be | 75 in the year 2050? |
|------|-------------------------------------|----|----------------------|

Short answers

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Yes, | I / you / he / she / it / we / they | will. | No, | I / you / he / she / it / we / they | won't. |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------------------------------------|--------|

Exercises

1 Add 'll or will to the sentences.

1 Tomorrow ^{will} be a beautiful day.

2 One day I be famous.

3 We be in Rome tomorrow so meet us there.

4 Your new girlfriend be at the party?

5 I think John pass all his exams.

6 When you be eighteen?

7 Who win: Real Madrid or AC Milan?

8 Don't worry: I'm sure you get better.

9 Next week it be the summer holidays!

10 Do you think it rain tomorrow?

11 Nobody be in the office tomorrow so don't call.

12 We ever find a cure for cancer?

2 Are the sentences in exercise 1 facts in the future (F) or predictions about the future (P)? Write P or F.

1 ☐ P ☐

2 ☐

3 ☐

4 ☐

5 ☐

6 ☐

7 ☐

8 ☐

9 ☐

10 ☐

11 ☐

12 ☐

3 Put the words in order to make predictions.

1 become China country in richest the the will world
China will become the richest country in the world.

2 buy everything internet on people the will

3 get hotter the will world

4 English everybody speak will

5 reach in 2020 Mars humans will

6 a hundred will everybody for years live

4 Complete the conversation with will, 'll or won't. Then listen and check.

A: ¹ Will you be here tomorrow?

B: Yes, I ² . I ³ be in the Sol Café at eleven o'clock.

A: ⁴ you be alone?

B: Yes, I ⁵ .

A: What about Cassia?

B: She ⁶ be here.

A: Where ⁷ she be?

B: She ⁸ be in Amsterdam with Henri.



5 Complete the conversation. Then listen and check.

A: Cassia? This is Bernardo. Can you talk?

C: Yes, of course.

A: When ¹ will you be in Amsterdam?

C: ² in Amsterdam on 1st August.

A: ³ alone?

C: No, ⁴ . ⁵ with Henri.

A: Which hotel ⁶ in?

C: ⁷ in the Four Seasons.

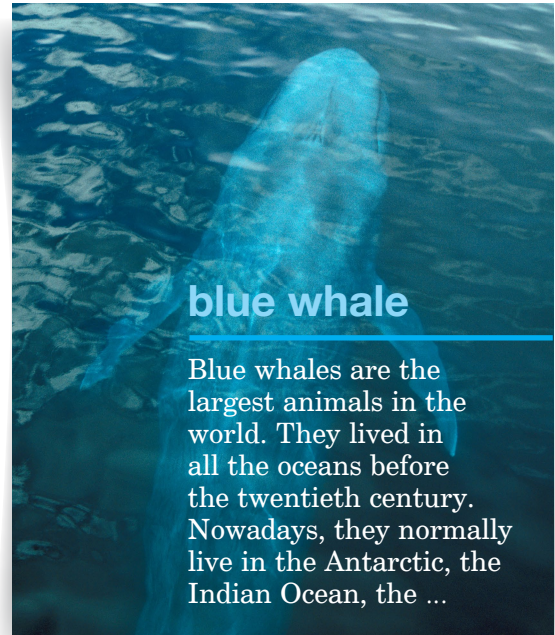
A: Be careful.

C: Don't worry. ⁸ very, very careful.





The White House is the official home and workplace of the President of the United States of America.



Presentation

Use *the* (definite article) with ...

- singular and plural countable nouns: *the house, the houses.*
- unique things (where there is only one): *the world, the White House, the Indian Ocean.*
- superlatives: *Blue whales are the largest animals in the world.*
- groups of countries or countries which are plural: *the United Kingdom, the European Union, the United States of America, the Philippines.*
- locations: *in the middle, on the left/right, in the north/south/east/west.*
- musical instruments: *I play the saxophone.*

Key vocabulary The world: the Earth (the world), the sun, the moon, the Indian Ocean, the United States of America (USA), the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United Kingdom (UK), the European Union (EU), the Indian Ocean, the Black Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the North Pole, the Arctic, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea
Places to visit: the White House, the Eiffel Tower, the Statue of Liberty, the Atomium monument

1 The definite items are missing. Write them in the sentences.

- 1 This is Anouk. She's from ^{the} Netherlands.
- 2 Sri Lanka is in Indian Ocean.
- 3 Cheetahs are fastest animal on land.
- 4 Harald V is King of Norway.
- 5 Earth is 384,000 km from moon.
- 6 My mother cooks best cakes in world!
- 7 Can you play piano?
- 8 Paris is famous for Eiffel Tower.
- 9 That was worst film I've ever seen!
- 10 Black Sea used to be part of Atlantic Ocean.
- 11 There are twenty-seven countries in European Union.
- 12 I love to listen to violin.

2 Write sentences. Add the definite article and make any other necessary changes. Then listen and check.



1 tortoises / live / longest

Tortoises live the longest.



2 Yuri Gagarin / be / first man in space



3 / Atomium monument / be / Brussels



4 / North Pole / be / in / Arctic



5 / Suez canal connects / Mediterranean Sea to / Red Sea



6 Ferdinand Magellan / go round / world in 1519



Travel to Peru and experience history

For tourists who love history, there is no better destination than Peru. When you arrive in Lima, you can easily tour the old city on foot and visit its museums. Then go by bus to Lake Titicaca and Machu Picchu. Peruvians are friendly people and many of them speak English, but try to learn some Spanish before you go.

Presentation

You don't often use an article with plural and uncountable nouns: *There are buses to every destination. For more information, contact us.*

Don't use an article ...

- to talk about things in general: *I like cats. English people drink tea in the afternoon.*
- for many place names: *I live in Lima.*
- for languages, countries and subjects: *Take a holiday in Peru. Learn to speak Spanish. I like studying Geography.*
- with geographical features: *Lake Titicaca, Mount Everest.*
- with forms of travel and transport: *Travel through the mountains on foot or by bicycle.*

TIP Don't use an article for these special cases: *at school/home.*

Key vocabulary Travel: by bicycle, on foot, by car, by train, by taxi, tour, destination, arrive, travel round by bus, by subway, take a taxi, tourist

1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 The Italian food / Italian food is the best in the world!
- 2 The people / People over there are from Germany.
- 3 Try the sandwiches / sandwiches at this café.
- 4 Who is the girl / girl on the bike?
- 5 I like the rock music / rock music.
- 6 There's never enough the time / time.
- 7 Are the elephants / elephants really afraid of mice?
- 8 The life / Life is harder for children these days.
- 9 I prefer to travel round cities on the foot / foot.
- 10 Do you speak the Chinese / Chinese?

2 Cross out the *the* where it isn't necessary.

- 1 We visited the Eiffel Tower last year. ✓
- 2 Have you ever been to ~~the~~ Disneyland?
- 3 I go to the school at eight o'clock.
- 4 My father works at the home.
- 5 She goes to work by the bicycle.
- 6 I would love to see the Mount Everest.
- 7 I hate the golf. I never play it.
- 8 We study the Urdu at school. It's a great language.
- 9 The Spanish people are very friendly.
- 10 My mother works at the hospital in Oxford.
- 11 My grandmother lives in the Berlin.
- 12 I eat a lot of the apples.

3 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 I love c dogs. I have three of them.
a a b the c Ø
- 2 I live in a.
a United States b United Kingdom c Uruguay
- 3 Do you speak a local language?
a a b the c Ø
- 4 You can only travel to the village on a foot.
a a b the c Ø
- 5 There's a bus every fifteen minutes.
a a b the c Ø
- 6 There are always a taxis outside the station.
a a b the c Ø

4 Complete the text with *the*, *a*, *an* or Ø (no article). Then listen and check.

Travel tips for visitors to Beijing

Transport

¹ Ø Beijing's metro and buses are often crowded so visitors should take ² taxi. Don't worry if you don't speak Chinese – many taxi drivers are now learning ³ English.

Sightseeing

⁴ Great Wall of ⁵ China is about two hours by ⁶ car from ⁷ Beijing. Or you can see ⁸ panda in Beijing Zoo and then have ⁹ excellent meal in ¹⁰ CCTV (China Central Television) Tower restaurant.

Eating

You can buy ¹¹ cheap Chinese food in the street or there are ¹² international restaurants in ¹³ centre. Try Peking duck.

